INAUGURATION ODE,

Dedicated to Hon. Grover Cleveland, Twenty-Second President of the United States, March 4, 1885.

[By Dr. C. T. Corliss, of Indianapolis, Ind.] O Thou, Eternal One, before Whom angels and archangels wait,

Whom all the hosts of heaven adore, Supreme, Eternal, Potentate. At Thy command the earth, of old, Devoid of form, with discord rife,

From chaos into being rolled, With all its countless germs of life. Almighty Father, unto Thee A Nation lifts its heart to day.

With thanks for life and liberty.

And all the blessings they convey. O Thou, whose laws the universe Through all its boundless realm obe-s. Teach us Thy goodness to rehearse, And tune our hearts to songs of praisi-

Keep Thou. O God, this favored land, Beneath the shadow of Thy wing: That flowers of peace on every hand May bloom in one perpetual spring.

Bestow on him, Thou great, first Cause, Whom we have set apart to-day To execute a Nation's laws. The strength to keep the better way.

Surround him in the chair of State, With counsellors of iron will: The right to seek, the wrong to hate. And all Thy wise behests fuifill.

As in the hollow of Thy hand; That righteousness and peace may reigh In all the borders of the land. As through the centuries we glide.

Keep Thou Thy servant's heart and brilin

Down toward the boundaries of time May we in bonds of peace abide. With every land, in every clime.

And haste; oh, haste, the time when war With all its din and strife shall cease. When all the nations, near and far, Shall own Thy sway, Thou Prince of Leace.

And generations yet unborn Shall throng the corridors of time With natures fitted to adorn A world renewed, as in its prime.

Hear Thou our prayer, exalted One, To right:ousness our hearts incline: Let Thou Thy will on earth be done. And praise immortal shall be Thing.

BANGING OVER THE SEA

A stormy sea on every side nothing to stand on but a ledge of slippery rock barely six inches wide, the tide rising higher every moment, night coming on, no help awithin each and not a living soul in sight. This is just one of these adventures which are a good deal pleasanter to read about after dinner, in a snug arm chair by the fire than to meet oneself, and it was just in this agreeable position that I found mysel on a gloomy March evening in one of the loneltest parts of the northern seas.

In the short lived brightness of simmer, when two whole months are one loon day, during which the sun never se's, even the treeless islands of the far north flake a charming picture. With the grass green in the valleys, and the sky blue overhead, and the sea sparkling in dancing ripple far as the eye can reach-Orkney, Shetland, Faros and old Iceland itself, are a match fo? anytling in Switzerland or the Crimes. But thing is bleak and gloomy and desolate, and when roaring gales and torrents of rain come turn about with the fres s that seem this to split a solid rock, it is a very different matter, as I was now beginning to learn no my

How I had got into the scrape is easily weather, which in these high, northern latitudes too often misleads even an Experierced traveler into thinking the epring storms fairly over, had set in two co three days before. Such a chance was not to be st. I was as eager as Robinson Crusca himself to explore the island, and hereolore, what with brooding mists, swollen terrents and impassable bogs, I had seen nothing of it beyond the two huge gray ridges that but in the little but of big stones and driftwood which sheltered myself and the hard faced old fisherman with whom I had taken up my

My first start on this voyage of discovery, however, was not a success. I had vestured over the slippery, wood-coated rocks, to a solitary cra'g (one of these isola'ed "slacks" so common in the porthern seas), which seemed to have been torn from the main cliff by some convulsions ages ago | Once there, I had forgotten all about the tide, till I suddenly found that my peninsula had beward "fix."

Had the sea been calm, I could have swam ashore in half a dozen strokes: but Cuptain Webb himself would have had no chance smong the furious waves that made the very ciff tremble with blows, and dashed ut their toam as high as the ledge on which I stood.

The strongest man on earth could not have leaped across the gulf that yawaed between me and the main headland; and even had ti e leap been possible, a cat could not have To escape seemed impossible; to stay where I was until the rising waves swept me off the rock would be a slower out an equally certain death. What was to be done?

Suddenly a thought struck me. knew that the cliffs of the northern islands, con-stantly sawed away by lashing waves often beetle over so as to make the dista ce between their tops less than a fourth of what it is lower down. I determined to climb higher and soon found a place where two huge crags justing out toward each other from the opposing precipices, made a jump basely possible. It was not pleasant to look from that fearful height into the paring sea, and think what would happen it I fell short or failed to make good my noting on the narrow, uneven, spray lashed

"at I knew that the longer I thought of it se worse it would be, so, drawing myself tether, I shot out into the empty at . The next moment I found myself (I hardle knew

bow) safe on the other side. Safe—but what next? Except that I was now beyond the reach of the tide, I seemed to be not a whit better off than before. Allough I was at least a hundred feel above le sea, the mighty precipice still rose more than fifty feet overhead, ganut and hare as Mount Sinai Itself, without an inch of foot-

the huge, black, hideous thing, circling round and round me, with its gloomy wings overspread like the shadow of death, and its fiery eyes fixed hungrily upon me as if al ready marking me for its prey.

Shaken as my nerves were by fatigue and exhaustion, I could not restrain a passing shudder at the sight of this horrible creature, which (as,the northern islanders firmly believed), is drawn by an unerring instinct to the lost and helpless man who is about to become its victim. I shouted, to scare it away, but it only drew off a little, and then continued to hover over me as before.

But just then my eye caught a cleft, or, rather, seam, that ran up the face of the precipice a little to my right, the edges of which, gaped and splintered by years of storm, seemed to promise some foothold. I sidled along the ledge till I reached it and buttoning my coat tightly, to give the wind as little hold as possible, began the ascent. Such a climb I never had before or since.

Twice did the stones by which I clung give way and go crashing down into the taging sea below. The sharp edges tore my hands, the brittle stones broke under my feet, while the screams of the hovering raven mingled drearily with the howling wind, which tugged and buffeted me like a living enemy. Were the top to beetle over so that I could not scale it, I knew that I could never get down again. But at length, cut, bruised, and utterly worn out, I dragged myself wearily up onto the highest ledge, and was safe at last.

But the best part of the adventure was still to come. Scarcely had I made good my footing when I caught sight of a man who, seated close to the edge of the precipice, appeared to be taking a sketch of the surround. ing scenery. So intent was he upon his work that even the grating of my feet upon the rock, as I scrambled to the highest ledge, did not seem to rouse him; but suddenly ne looked up to take fresh view of the landscape, and there I stood right in front of him, a shastly figure. My coat was torn to rage, n v face and hands were covered with blood from countless gashes, my whole figure we dripping with salt water, and black as a sveep from head to foot; and, although seen the ugh the gathering dimness of evening ag last the red glare of the stormy sun. set, 1) we no doubt that I looked as grim and hideous as any pirate who ever cut a

One glance was quite enough for the dismayed artist. Down went the pencil and drawing-block and away he flew, with such amazing speed that I could hardly see which way he went. What he took me for or what count be afterward gave of the adventure. I have never been able to find out; but if he ever thought of taking a portrait of me as I first appeared to him, it must certainly have been the most striking sketch in his whole collection. Whence the artist came or who he was remains as prefound a mystery to me as whither he went .- Good

A Crop Worth Raising.

A London paper says: Now that farmers are anxiously inquiring for any means of making their land pay, it may be worth while to call attention to a crop that has lately been less grown in this country than it formerly was We refer to caraway seed, in the growth of which some thirty years ago a few enterprising English farmers made a great deal of money, as prices were then tigh. After a time too much seed was grown, and prices sank to a comparatively ur remunerative level, after which many farmers gave up the business, which has From a circular just i-sued by a Messrs. Prischkauer & Co., of Savage gardens E. C. it appears that the present stocks of the saed are far below the estimated requirements for the next five months, and the crop of 1885. will not be sufficient to meet the demand for the the twelve months fol-

lowing its ingathering. The crop, like clover-seed, requires two years to mature, and it is often sown with mustard. beans or peas, as clover is with a white straw crop. In 1883 the price of caraway seed reached the lowest price ever known-23 shillings per cwt., in consequence of which the acreage was greatly reduced. The seed is chiefly grown in Holland, less extensively in Russia. Germany and Sweden, and to a very small extent in Morocco. In Holland, it is said, the yield of caraway seed is from 12 cwt. to 16 cwt. per scre, and during the ten years ending with 1883 the price has ranged from 23 shillings to 50 shillings per owt. By the end of 1884 the price has gone up to 33 shillings, which is about the average for the last six years. The consumption of caraway seed has largely increased, as it is not only ured in cakes, but also extensively in the manufacture of cattle spice, soap and medicines. It would not be prudent for many farmers to go extensively into the cultivation of caraway seed, as it might easily be overdone, but there seems no reason why the farmers of Holland should have pretty well a monopoly in what, to them at any rate, has been a profitable branch of agricul-

Mr. W. C. Weir, of Laporte, Ind., writes that his little girl found instancous relief and was cured of scute neuralgla of the muscles of the neck, extending to the larynx, by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure.

Peas and oats are equal to clover, says South and West, and may be raised in a variety of soils. The pea is rich in caseine (just what is required to make milk), and the oat is also rich in the elements of milk. These two grow well together, for the oats hold the peas up and prevent them from lying too flat on the ground. They mature so close together that they are ready to be out | against it but the once-when it was called at the same time. But the crop should al- up by him. I move the previous question. ways be cut when the pea pod is full and the gain in the milk. It is then very succulent and pallatable, and will produce as much milk as any food we know of.

"Fools Rush in, Where Angels Fear to

Tread." So impetuous youth is often given to felly and indiscretions; and, as a result, nervous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is lacking; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in, ruin is in the track. In confidence, you can and should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffato, N. Y., the author of a treatise for the benefit of that class of patients, and describe your symptems and sufferings. He can cure you at your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

The greatest, and perhaps the only, drawback to the cultivation of walnuts and hickories, says Josiah Hoopes in the New York Tribune, is the difficulty of removal. Whenever possible select a cloudy day, and dig so as not to injure the long tap roots. The en-tire plant, root and all, should be rolled in a damp cloth and carried to its new home as ever, the nuts should be planted where the trees are intended to grow.

Mount Sinai itself, without an inch of foothold. Worse still, I could see by the angry
redness of the setting sun and the greet mase
of leaden cloud which was gathering to
windward that a storm was rising which
would whirl me off that narrow shelf like a
straw.

Just then I was startled by a harsh horrible cry, close beside me, which I had heard
too often not to know at once for the shriek
of the northern rayen. And there is came,

Water is obtained.

A Prectous Gift.

The most delicate, useful and refined of
holiday presents that could be offered to a
lady or person of taste is, beyond doubt, a
case of that most exquisite, refreshing and
lasting of all perfumes, the genuine "Murray & Lanman Florida Water." Sold by all
druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers. As there are imitations of this article,
see that the real Murray & Lanman Florida
Water is obtained. A Precions Gift.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Concluded from Third Page.

The SPEAKER: The special order must be disposed of, but in two ways-either to go into the Committee of the Whole or postpone it. It was not postponed on Monday; it must come up now.

Mr. McMULLEN: I move that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Appropristion bill.

The SPEAKER: A test vote on it would better be to postpone it. The gentleman from Dearborn (Mr. McMullen) can withdraw his motion.

Mr. SEARs: I have too high an opinion of the members of the House to believe that the House will go back on its agreement to first dispose of bills on the third reading If this appropriation has to go over let it go. Why was not this Appropriation bill brought up sooner? One of the first things always done here is to provide for the State institutions, and then some are ready to go home. If a special session is necessary let it come. I had to vote to-day against the Knightstown Institute bill coming up when I favored it. because I wanted to stand by my agreement—that of bills on the third reading.

Mr. MOOK: My understanding when I voted for these bills to be read in order the third time was that we should dispose of the special orders when they came up in order. The SPEAKER: It takes no motion to bring this before the House. It is before the | wives and children of necessaries of life. House. It takes a motion only to go into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BROWNING: I understand that the majority on Saturday postposed this appro-priation bill, which was on the Friday night before made a special order. If, as said by some, this appropriation bill can not see daylight, then I say let it stay in the dark If the time has come when I can not trust the word of my fellow-members-that we go on with reading bills the third time-then I

want to resign and go home.
Mr. SAYRE: I am distinctly opposed to this bill. If this appropriation bill is not reached let it go. If Governor Gray has not lost his Republican courage and his Republican cunning he will run the State as well as ever. I am unable to understand the spaden turning of the gentleman from Dearborn, (Mr. McMulles) who formally fought off this bill. I believe the Speaker is wrong in saying that a special order for Monday morning is a special order for Tuesday afternoon. The House agreed to go on with the bills on third reading. It was agreed that every county should be called and bills refuted. The term is expiring, the Governor is refusing to call an extra session, and the Democrats see confusion before them. We are at the Oats bill in the callender-away p in the "D's" -the gentleman from De-Kalb's bill-and yet some of the bills above that are to be taken up yet. I move as a substitute, that bills on the third reading be

The SPEAKER: I would suggest that the motion be to postpone, and then it would require but a majority, instead of a two-

Mr COPELAND: I believe that this special order was set in good faith. I believe that it is buncombe for any party to sad tle an extra session upon the other party. Fa one, I am ready to go home before my people on a special session. These are the piping times of peace, and the crack of the party whip has no terror. I believe that the period of sixty one days is too short a period. It was put upon away back on the frontier. and before the great pulse of business was throbbing as it is now, and before commerce permeated every part of the State. The Damocrats dare not, if business demands it, refuse to call a special session. I believe there is enough integrity and honesty among these members to stand by a solemn pledge.

Mr. GOODING: It is our duty to pass this bill in some shape, and you all know I am not much for appropriations. I don't know that I shall vote for it as it is. My bill has not been reached; yet I am willing to let it go for eternity, if needs be, for one more important. I understood that when we voted for these bills on the third reading that we were to proceed with the special order. I thought this bill should come up yesterday. I so spoke then. For the last time, then, I

mr. WILLIAMS: I voted "aye" at every roll-call before this to bring up this appropriation bill, but now I shall vote against its coming up at this time. This is no time to bring it up. We agreed on our legislation, and it is no time now to forsake that and our words to bring up the Appropriation bill. Let us cease talking of this man or that wan being a Democrat or Republican. There are other very important bills to be considered-countless of them. This House has yet the Knightstown bill concerning insane asylums; countless claims, and many others not intended by demogogues. I might go on and on. Are you going home and leave all these undone?

Mr. McMULLEN: I want to say that in the first place this matter of considering this special order has never been postponed. Every member on this floor did not enter into an agreement to read these bills before these special orders. Many of us voted sgainst it. The gentleman from Kosciusko (Mr. Sayre) is himself on the roll as against it. All those who voted for the call of the counties knew that the special orders would come up at this hour. But one time has this bill been urged when it would be a political measure, and that was when the gentleman from Kosciusko urged it to take the place of the Apportionment bill. Then why does he say that I have opposed it? I deny it. Where is his authority? I vote i

The motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole was rejected. by yeas 37, nays 50. Mr. ADAMS, explaining his vote, said he should vote against it because he thought it

Mr. BROWNING: For the same reason I Mr. PASSAGE: Having gone into this compact to read bills the third time, I would

regard it as dishonorable to break it. I vote Mr. REEVES: Because to take it up would be unfair, I vote "no.

The vote was then announced as above. So the motion was rejected. Mr. BROWNING moved that the two special orders be now discharged.

The motion was agreed to.
Mr. FRENCH moved that the General Apprepriation bill be made a special order for Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.
On motion of Mr. KELLISON this motion was laid on the table-yeas, 50; nays, 30,

The bill [S. 180] relative to fish ladders was read the third time and passed-year, 68: rays, 11.

GRAVEL ROADS. Mr. Browning's bill [H. R. 9] to allow County Commissioners to construct gravel roads was read the third time and passedyeas, 57; nays, 27.

IMMORAL LITERATURE. Mr. Barnes' bill [H. R. 120] to prevent the

sale of obscene literature and papers de-voted exclusively to the publication of crime, was read the third time and passedyeas, 73; nays, 5. LEGALIZING ADMINISTRATORS' SALES.

izing the sales of real estate by Commissioners in proceedings by an executor or administrator. The bill passed—yeas, 86; nays, 0.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE. Mr. Robinson's bill [H. R. 377] concerning proceedings in criminal cases was read the

third time. Mr. ROBINSON: Under the present law if a man is fined but \$1 it costs him \$15 to pay out. A fee of \$5 is always charge i up against the defendant for the Prosecuting Attorney when the prosecutor nor his depthat when the defendant pleads guilty the fee shall not be allowed to the prosecutor The bill is in the interest of the school fund for the reason that it will lessen the fine, and will be an inducement for the defendant, if guilty, to plead such.

The bill passed by yeas 58, days 24 Mr. BEST, explaining his vote, said: For the reason that I do not think the bill in the interest of Indians, but of the criminal classes, for the reason that it shuts out the allowance to the Prosecuting Attorney, who is now the poorest paid officer in the State, I vote "no."

Mr. FRENCH: As one who has had experience as Prosecutor I vote "no." Mr. GOODING: I do not think this favors the criminal, but that it is criminal to draw a fee when he is not present. The present law is robbery-to rob and plunder unfortunates. It prohibits the gain of those Daputy Prosecutors who go about hunting up petty violations of law, and thus robbing

So the bill passed.

ON SECOND READING. Mr. BARNES, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Mr. Staley's bid [H. R. 400] authorizing colleges to acquire real estate, recommending that it prevents it from passing entirely through

The report was concurred in and passed to the third reading The House took a recess until 7:30 o clock.

NIGHT : Ession.

GRAVEL ROAD LAWS. Mr. Harrell's bill [H. R. 29] authorizing County Commissioners to construct a free The bile wreaks grievous injury. Headaches, conturnpike instead of bases was read the

Mr. HARRELL said the people of his county favored it. Mr. CORY opposing it, said that it put too much power in the hands of the County | the bowels being unaccompanied by griping. The

Commissioners. Mr. McMULLEN believed that the bill The bill failed to pass-yeas, 48; nays, 31,

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. Mr. TAYLOR'S bill [H. R. 399] concerning building and loan associations, was read a third time and passed-yeas, 70; nays, 7.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up his joint resoution [H. R 13] so amending the Constitution as to fix the legislative session at 100 days instead of 60. The resolution was adopted-year, 68:

PUBLIC FUNDS REEPING.

Mr. FLOYD 8 bill [H. R 411] to provide for a safe keeping of public funds was read

Mr BROWNING: The man who wrote this bill must have written before we raised the bond of the Treasurer of State to \$700,000. We need no gua dian for him. Mr. FLOYD: Under this bill a fi ance and for guarding the public funds of the

State is created. They will be well qualified to know as to the best of security. Tais is a nestion of economy of resources. The bill was rejected-year. 33; nays, 14. AGAINST COUNTIES.

Mr. COODY'S bill regulating the presentation against counties was read the third time and passed-yeas, 65; nays, 5. The House adjourned.

> Flour From Sorghum Seed Chicago Times.

E. W. Deming, of West Point, Ind., writes as follows: Having nearly 3,000 bushels of cane-seed, no stock to which we could feed it, and believing its sale for planting would be limited, we very naturally concluded to test its flour as a substitute for buckwheat. Our first experiment-that of removing the bran by a buckwheat hutler-was a failure because of the bran adhering so closely to the meal, and the general hard nature of the seed causing it to break straight across Our second experiment-on a wheat burr-resalted in grinding much of the bran fully as ine as the meal, making a thorough separation by a bolt impossible, and its oily, beavy nature gummed the stone and soon rendered the bolt useless. Our third experiment was with a sharp feed stone. This gave better results. The feed was ground midway between buckwheat and cornmeal and bolted, giving four pounds of flour and two of bran-still there was anticient bran in the flour to give it a reddish cast, not enough to interfere with its use, but quite sufficient to deter the trade from investing. Owing to the large per cent. of offal that had no value whatever, unless it be to the tanner, this experiment was also a failure. I may now add that this seed is very hard, difficult to grind, and damaging to bolts, because of its oily nature and tendency to ball up. The millers generally are fast learning this, and their experiments in this line will probably soon cease. After much persuasion we induced the millers to te t the seed on a set of rolls. The first break gave one pound of flour from ten of seed. The second break has not yet occurred. According to the miller's judgment, at least three breaks, with bolts after each break, would be necessary to properly reduce the seed As his machinery was not adapted to this work, and the prospective profits not instifying us in the outlay for machinery, urther experiments in this line have ceased for the present. By the use of rollers the bran of the seed is left in large flakes, and can therefore be easily removed, while the flour is course, and there is less danger of an injury to the bolting cloths than when flour. For individual use a sharp chopping stone and a buckwheat bolt will give a caneseed flour that will be far superior to the trade buckwheat for griddle cakes, but, owing to the fine particles of bran that the boit does not remove, the flour will have a reddish cast. Owing to the low price of wheat flour, I do not believe cane seed can be properly ground and profitably introduced on the market, especially until its use snall be fully known-whether used as a anbstiinte for buckwheat, as corn flour, or as an adulterant for spicemills.

Softening Leather.

Nestsfoot oil will not soften leather under all circumstances, neither is castor oil any better. Oil is not necessary to the pliability of leather-the leather of the ox, goat, calf and kid. It is necessary that the leather be kept moist; but oil need not be the moistening means. Yet in use oil is the most conwenient means for keeping leather soft. It would be inconvenient to employ water to keep pliable the leather of our boots, because of its spreading the pores of the leather and admitting cold air; besides, unless always wet, leather becomes hard and rigid. Oil, on the contrary, keeps the leather in a pro-per state for its best usefulness, that of plia-bility. But in order that oil may soften The SPEAKER: The county of Clark has been reached, and under it I call up the bill Much less oil is required if the leather is well of Senator A. G. Smith [3. 16], an act legal- saturated with water. The philosophy is

Spring Medicine

When the weather grows warmer, that At no other season is the system so susextreme tired feeling, want of appetite, ceptible to the beneficial effects of a reduliness, languor, and lassitude, afflict liable tonic and invigorant. The impure almost the entire human family, and scrof- state of the blood, the deranged digestion, ula and other diseases caused by humors, and the weak condition of the body, caused manifest themselves with many. It is im- by its long battle with the cold, wintry possible to throw off this debility and expel blasts, all call for the reviving, regulating humors from the blood without the aid of a and restoring influences so happily and reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. | effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I could not sleep, and would get up in "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me a great deal the morning with hardly life enough to get of good. I had no particular disease, but

out of bed. I had no appetite, and my was tired out from overwork, and it toned face would break out with pimples. I bought me up." Mrs. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla out that tired and languid feeling, and my for two years was not free from them at

better," H. F. MILLET, Boston, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made

only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

obvious; wa er is repellant to the oil, and

When in the Wrong Channel

stipation, pain in the liver and stomach, jaundice,

Bitters will reform these evils and prevent further

injury. It is a pleasant aperient, its action upon

as it is very impolitic to disregard disorder of that

organ, which, through neglect, may culminate in

dangerous congestion and hepatic abseess, the

Bitters should be resorted to at an early stage,

Failure to do this renders a contest with the

malady more protracted. Fever and ague, rheu-matism, kidney and bladder troubles are remedied

Objections to the practice of washing wool

are multiplying, and it would seem that in

many parts of the country the custom would

scon die out. An I-linois exchange says:

Cotswolds, and the clip as it came from the

sheep weighed 244 pounds. It was afterward

thoroughly washed, and weighed 141 pounds,

a loss of 103 pounds. The unwashed, at the

middling ruling price (twenty cents), would

have brought \$18 80. The washed, at the

present highest price (thirty-two cents)

would have brought \$45 12. This leaves

a balance in favor of the unwashed wool,

to say nothing of the loss of hard work in

What You say.

er's Hair Balsam is not one of them. It will

not work miracles, but it will do batter ser-

vice for your hair than anything else you

can find. Restores original color, cures

dandruff, gives new growth. Etegantly per-

The rule of profit must always be to full

feed growing and fattening sheer. This

brings them to maturity and market at the

earliest period, and commands the best

profit. It sheep are allowed to stand still,

without gain or growth, then the food eaten

s utterly wasted. We have always found a

little grain in the fall to pay, even with fair

pasturage, because the fattening sheep can

digest a little concentrated food besides all

the grass they will eat, and this concentrated

nutriment will all go to gain or profit. Every feeder should look carefully to his

sheep and see that they have enough, regard-

Here is a certificate picked up at random

from many thousand It is good enough to

publish. It is from Edwin King, of Balti-

more. He writes: "Having contracted a

disease-a violent eruption on the arms,

back and legs-for which no physician or medicine did me any good, I was induced to

give Mishler's Herb Bitters a trial. In one week's time I found great relief, and in two

weeks' time my health was entirely re-

INDIANAPOLIS

DO ALL MINEDS OF

AND MANUFACTURE

THAT CAN NOT BE EXCELLED.

---- UO 3---

We are well propared for printing

Posters, Programmes.

STREAMERS AND DODGERS.

A SPECIALTY.

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ANK BOOKS

less of drough .- Canadian Breeder.

"Mr Bileman sheared twenty-five head of

estoration of vigor.

washing '

fumed. Not a dye.

a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon | "For seven years, spring and fall, I had began to sleep soundly; could get up with- scrofulous sores come out on my legs, and appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, O. all. I suffered very much. Last May I began "I had been much troubled by general taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had debility. Last spring Hood's Sarsaparilla taken two bottles, the sores healed and the proved just the thing needed. I derived an humor left me." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me. immense amount of benefit. I never felt "There is no blood purifier equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. S. PHELPS, Rochester, N.Y.

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